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ABSTRACT

One of a series of activity guides, this publication offers a variety of learning activities and resource materials for primary grade students. The activities and resources include: science activities; word puzzles and other puzzles; a flannelboard story; dramatic play exercises; arts and crafts activities; language arts activities; poems; outdoor activities; games; and an exercise in following directions. Themes of the activities are environmental topics such as plants, animals, soil, and weather. (DC)

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Fall

CLASSROOM IDEAS

Primary Edition

OFFICE OF CLAUDE W. RICHARDSON
KERN COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
DIVISION OF INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES
Curricular Services

Environmental Education
Sun Sky and Soil

1983

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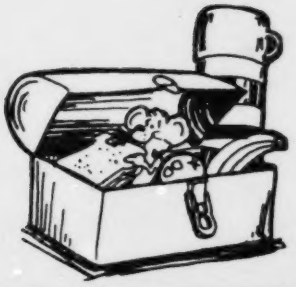
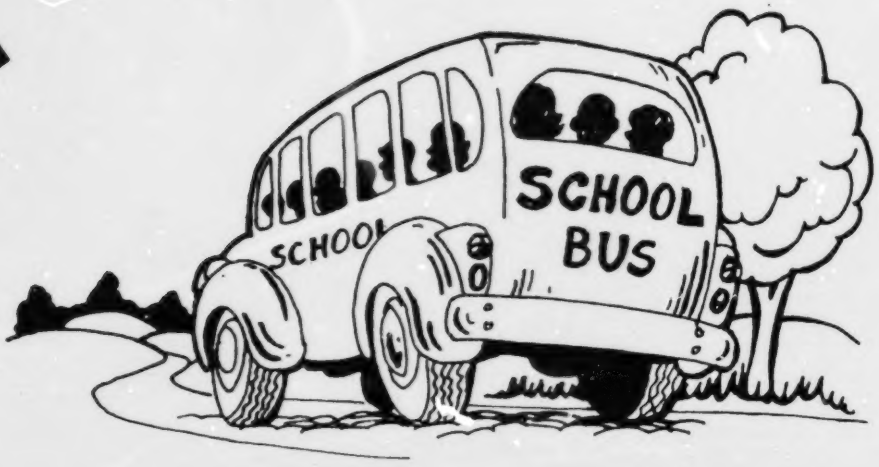


September.....

SEPTEMBER



S	_____	R	_____
E	_____	E	_____
P	_____	B	_____
T	_____	M	_____
E	_____	E	_____
M	_____	T	_____
B	_____	P	_____
E	_____	E	_____
R	_____	S	_____

It's SEPTEMBER again! Backward and forward. See if you can write words using the letters in the word ladder. The first one is done for you to show you how. You can put any number of letters on either space as long as you end up with a word.

CHALLENGE: Write the <u>shortest</u> word possible in each line.

Use of Flannelboard Stories....

Storytelling is an ancient art. It began when there were no books to read. People told and retold true and fanciful tales around the fireside, adding their own episodes and expressions each time the story was repeated. Storytelling is a medium by which the narrator provides color, form, movement and language for a series of events or episodes.

For the young child, stories are written and told for many purposes: For widening experiences, for providing a variety of listening skills, for discovering moral truths, and for sheer, genuine fun.

There is a relationship between poor reading achievement and lack of auditory discrimination. The teaching of listening skills by means of games, devices and activities is the foundation of successful reading. In fact, we should regard listening as basic to all learning.

There are many visual aids which can be used to support and give graphic meaning to words, and capture the imagination of children at any age. These aids can hold the children's interest in a story, help them to remember sequences, and help them to evaluate characters, action and plot. To accompany these purposes, visual aids should be easily seen, be interesting and useful to the story. Not all stories benefit from their use, however. The flannelboard is one of the indispensable aids used in telling stories to the very young.

Common sense and a knowledge of the needs of the students will determine when a teacher will present flannelboard stories. These do not take the place of necessary experiments and observations.

When telling a flannelboard story, place the appropriate pictures on the board as each character or scene is mentioned. Remove pictures no longer needed for sequence so that the board will not appear cluttered. Pause to allow the class to think about each even as it occurs, then continue with the narration. Encourage shy children to place pictures on the board so that they will feel they are helping to tell the stories.

You should know the story before presenting it to a group of children. It is wise not to memorize the story word for word. It is advantageous to encourage discussion as the story unfolds.

Retell your stories over and over again. Children enjoy repetition. You will soon be a master story teller!

The Fall Picnic

Detroit Kindergarten Teachers

A NOTE TO THE TEACHER:

As you read this story with your children, let them count the number of rabbits, squirrels and chipmunks and other objects in each word picture.

One fall day 5 rabbits went hop-hop-hopping through the leaves. They were going to visit the 4 squirrels who lived in the 2 trees down by the lake. Each rabbit carried a basket, and each basket had 5 nuts and 2 carrots in it.

On the way they met 3 chipmunks, "Hello, 5 rabbits," said the 3 chipmunks. "Where are you going?"

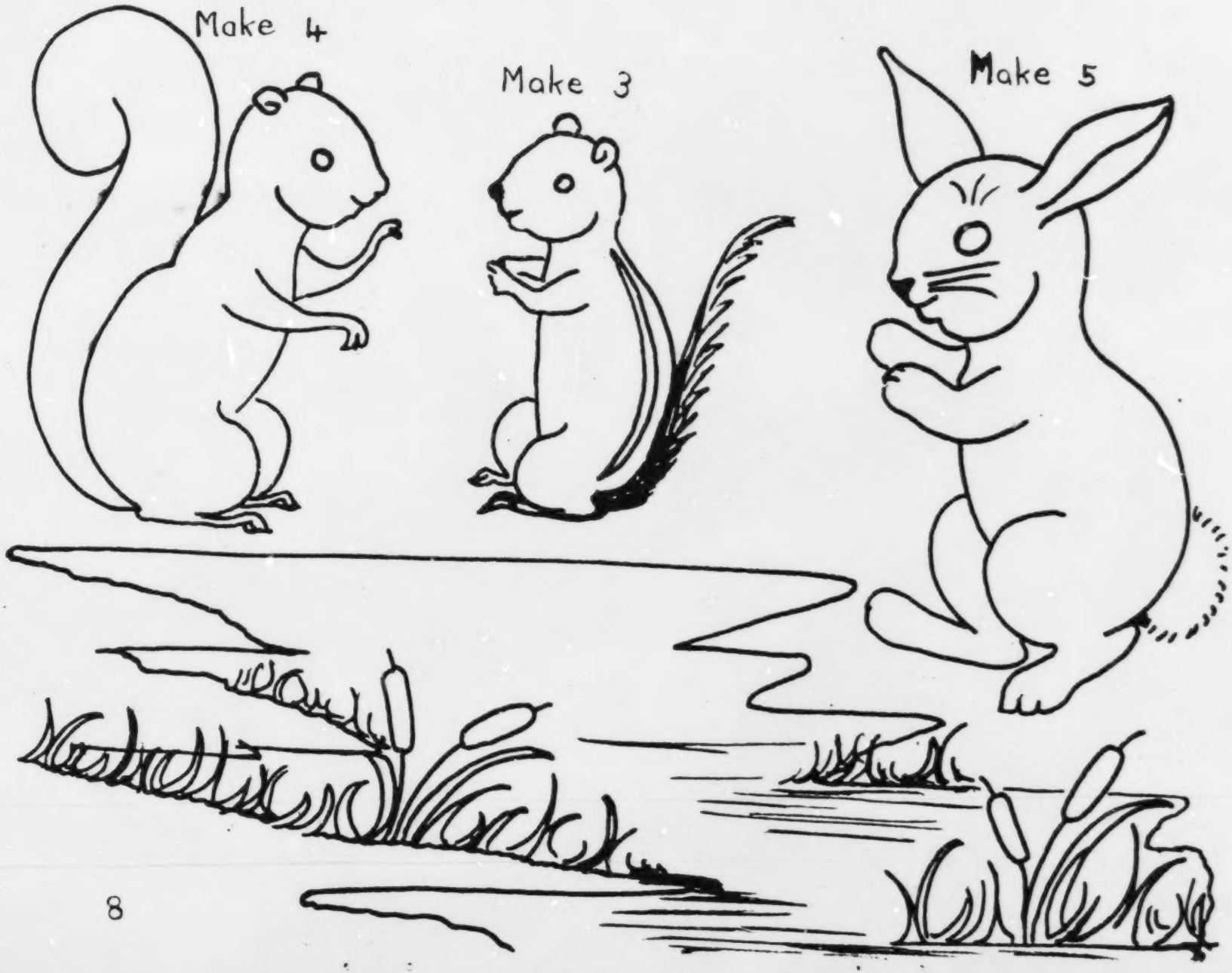
"Over to the 2 trees by the lake. We're going to have a fall picnic with the 4 squirrels," they said. "Why don't you come, too?"

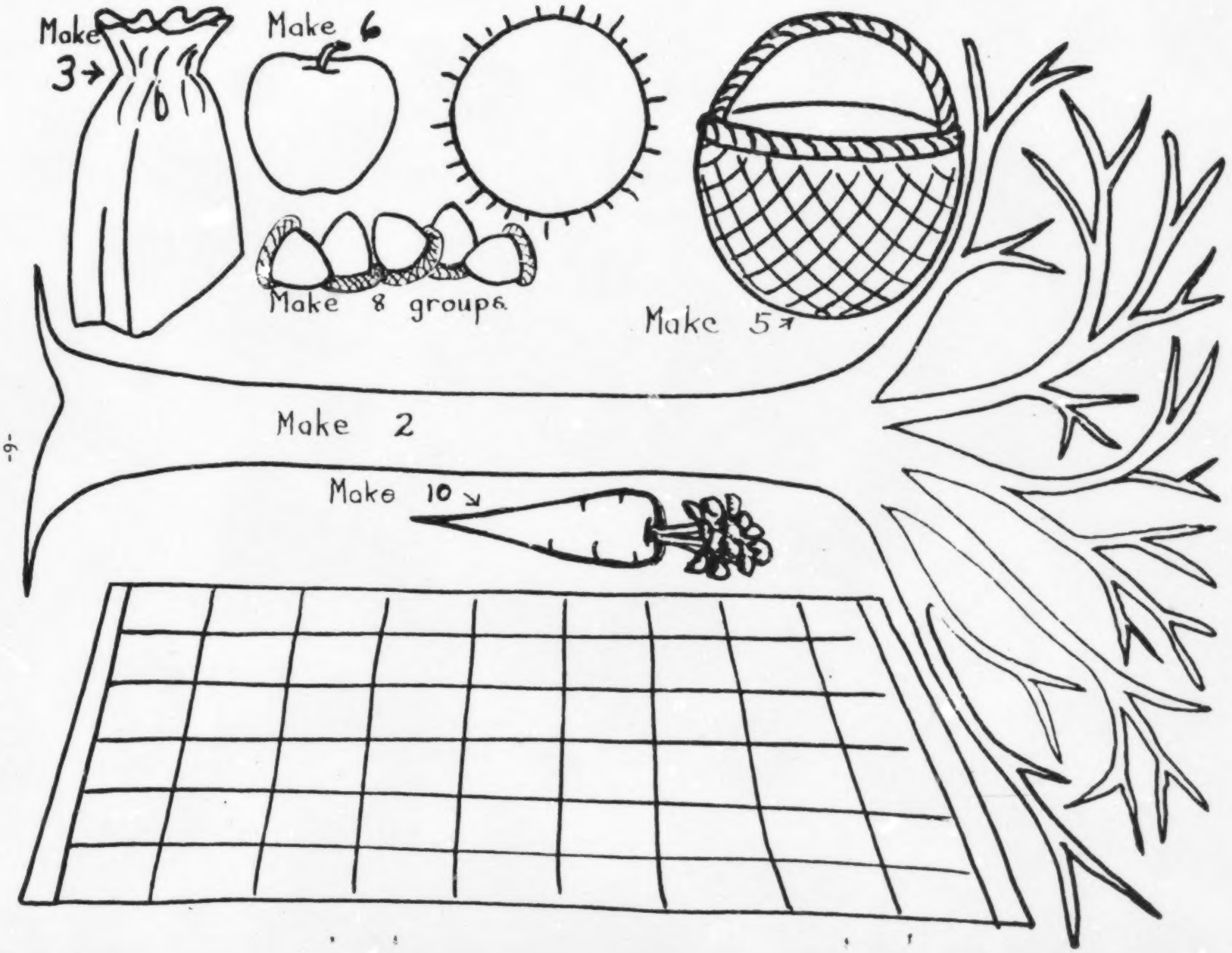
The 3 chipmunks hopped into their house. Then out they came with 3 bags. In each bag they had 2 apples and 5 nuts.

"Now we'll have plenty to eat," said the 5 rabbits. What a funny parade they made with 5 rabbits hop-hop-hopping through the leaves with 5 baskets, and behind them 3 chipmunks carrying 3 bags. At last they reached the 2 trees by the lake.

"How nice!" exclaimed the 4 squirrels together. "You brought company!" Then 2 rabbits spread a blanket on the ground, and 3 rabbits unpacked the 5 baskets, and 1 chipmunk unpacked the 3 bags. After everyone had eaten, 3 chipmunks and 4 squirrels and 5 rabbits played hide and seek in the leaves. All too soon the sun began to set behind the 2 trees, and it was time to go home.

"Come again," called the 4 squirrels as the 3 chipmunks and 5 rabbits went off through the leaves. What a lovely picnic!


Make 4
Make 3
Make 5



10

11

My Garden.....

This is my garden;
(Extend one hand forward, palm up)

I'll rake it with care,
(Make raking motion on palm with three fingers on other hand)

And then some flower seeds
(Make "planting" motion with thumb and index finger of same hand)

I'll plant in there.

The sun will shine
(Make circle above head with hands)

And the rain will fall.
(Let fingers flutter down to lap)

And my garden will blossom
(Cup hands together; extend upward slowly)

And grow straight and tall.

Pitter-Pat....

Pitter-pat, pitter-pat, oh so many hours.
(Let fingers patter on floor, table, hand, etc.)

Although it keeps me in the house,

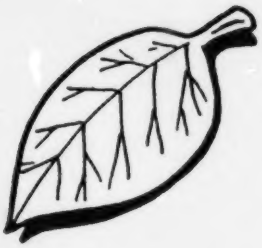
It's very good for flowers.
(Cup hands and extend slowly upward)

Raindrops....

Rain is falling down, rain is falling down.
(Raise arms, flutter fingers to ground, tapping floor, or tap palm of hand)

Pitter-patter, pitter-patter,

Rain is falling down.



Leaves...

The leaves are dropping from the trees,
(Flutter fingers up in air and to ground)

Yellow, brown, and red.

They patter softly like the rain;
(Tap fingers on floor)

One landed on my head.
(Tap head)

Whirling Leaves...

The little leaves are whirling round, round, round,
(Flutter fingers above head and to ground)

The little leaves are whirling round, falling to the ground.

Round, round, round, round,

Falling to the ground.
(Whisper)

Plant Personification.....

ACTIVITY: Give students some strips of crepe paper about two feet long. Let them pretend they are trees. Ask the children to move like a tree might if there was a:

Gentle breeze
Violent windstorm
Gentle rain
Hard rainstorm with thunder and lightning
Forest fire
Squirrel running up the trunk
Person climbing it
Person carving on the bark
Person planting it
Person harvesting it

Pick a day when there is a strong breeze, put on one of these costumes and take off running in it. It will be fun to imagine that you are a bird, a plane, a butterfly or even Superman. (But don't forget to watch where you are flying!)

SHEET CAPE

Decorate a big piece of material cut from an old sheet. Now hold it over your shoulders as you run.

BAT WINGS

Stretch your arms out and measure the distance from hand to hand. Using a heavy black trash bag cut a bat wing shape that length. Also cut a narrow string of cardboard the same length. Staple or tape the top edge of the wings to one side of it. Take four pieces of elastic big enough to fit around your hands and arms and staple to the back side.

STREAMERS

Take an old belt and staple or tape long pieces of crepe paper or colored cloth to it. Hold the belt in your out-stretched arms as you run in the wind!

WIND CHIMES

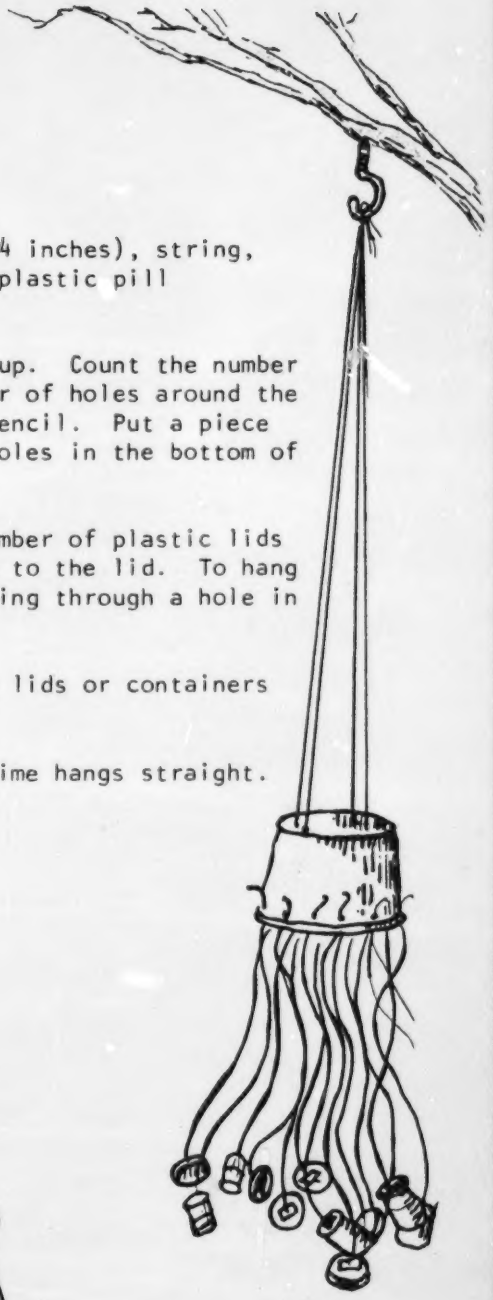
To make a wind chime, use a plastic food cup (about 4 inches), string, tape, and lots of little hard plastic lids or empty plastic pill containers.

Using a pin insert four holes in the bottom of the cup. Count the number of lids or containers you have and insert that number of holes around the top edge of the cup. Enlarge the holes by using a pencil. Put a piece of string at least 24 inches long through the four holes in the bottom of the cup. Tie the ends together.

Cut pieces of string about 10 inches long for the number of plastic lids or containers you have. Tape one end of each string to the lid. To hang each lid or container, push the other end of the string through a hole in the edge of the cup. Tie a knot in it.

HINT: Make sure you do not hang all of the heaviest lids or containers on one side.

Adjust the string in the bottom of the cup so the chime hangs straight.



DIFFERENT TYPES OF CHIMES

Shell Wind Chime: Tape strings of sea shells to the inside of a small plastic or clay flowerpot. Take a heavy piece of string and tie a knot in it. Pull the string through the hole in the bottom of the flowerpot so that the knot catches on the inside.

Bamboo Wind Chime: Tape pieces of string to short bamboo tubes. Tie each piece of string around a bamboo stick. Put a long piece of string through the bamboo stick and tie the ends together.

The Riddle Corner.....

T	B	A
C	F	H
S	E	M

What is Smokey the Bear's middle name?

Make a Word.....

Write words that make you think of Nature. The letter may appear anywhere in the word.

____ N ____

____ a ____

____ t ____

____ u ____

____ r ____

____ e ____

Extra; Write a story, poem or essay. Use at least five of the words you have written above. For an extra challenge, use all six.

Pebble People....

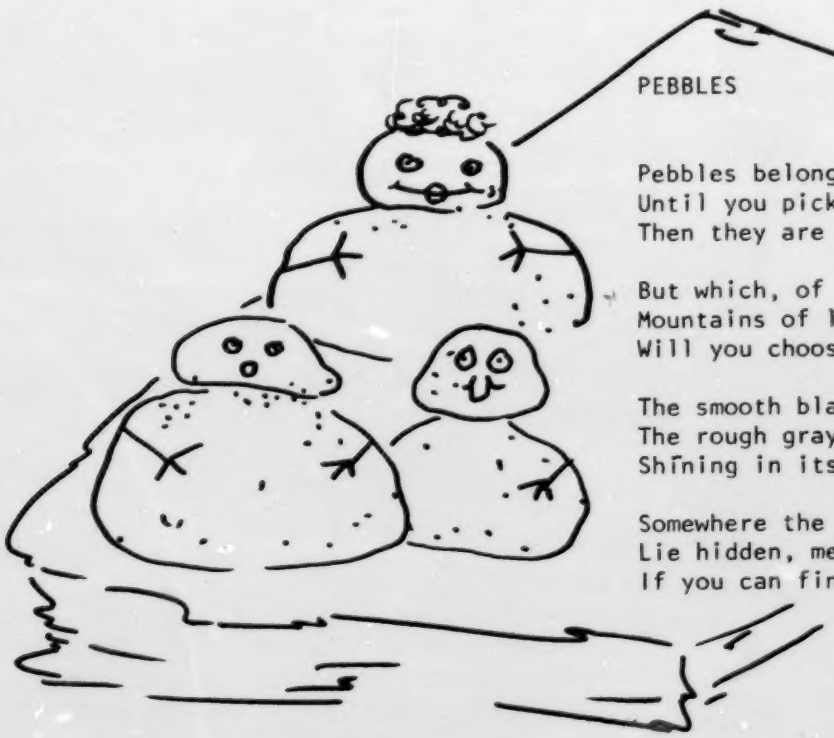
PEBBLE PEOPLE

Need:

Various size smooth pebbles
Small piece of driftwood
Glue
Wiggle eyes

Directions:

Glue pebbles one on top of the other to form a person. Glue person to drift wood. Glue wiggle eyes on face.



PEBBLES

Pebbles belong to no one
Until you pick them up-
Then they are yours.

But which, of all the world's
Mountains of little broken stones,
Will you choose to keep?

The smooth black, the white,
The rough gray with sparks
Shining in its cracks?

Somewhere the best pebble must
Lie hidden, meant for you
If you can find it.

By Valerie Worth

Brown and furry
Caterpillar in a hurry;
Take your walk
To the shady leaf or stalk.

May no toad spy you,
May the little birds pass by you;
Spin and die,
To live again a butterfly.

Christina Georgina Rossetti

Was worm
swaddled in white.

Now, tiny queen
in sequin coat
peacock-bright,
drinks the wind and feeds
on sweat of the leaves.

Is little chinks
of mosaic floating,
a scatter of colored beads.

Alighting, pokes
with her new black wire,
the saffron yokes.

On silent hinges
open-folds her wings'
applauding hands.

Weaned
from coddling white
to lake-deep air,
to blue and green,
is queen.

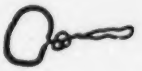
May Swenson

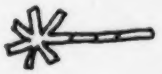
A Windy Day.....

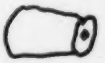
First you need a good breeze then add to it a bunch of super bubbles. For great big bubbles that are long-lasting use this formula:

2 cups clean warm water
6 tablespoons glycerine (buy this at a drugstore)
6 tablespoons liquid dishwashing detergent
a dash of sugar

Mix all ingredients with an eggbeater or wire whisk in a clean bowl.

1. To make bubble blowers bend one end of a wire into a loop. 

2. Or cut the end of a straw like this: 

3. Or punch a hole in the bottom of a paper cup. 

4. Or for a super minibubble blower, tape seven straws together like this:

5. Outside, in a breeze, dip your blower into the bubble mix and...

   Watch the bubbles float in a gust of wind.

   With a friend or by yourself play float and catch.

   Chase the bubbles until the wind pops them!

Butterflies & Mosquitos

The beautiful butterly does not have a mouth like other insects to chew its food. Nature has given the butterfly another way to nourish itself. The butterfly has a long thin tube, called a proboscis, through which it can suck up the sweet nectar from flowers.

This amazing proboscis unrolls when the butterfly wants to drink, then curls back up and out of the way when finished.

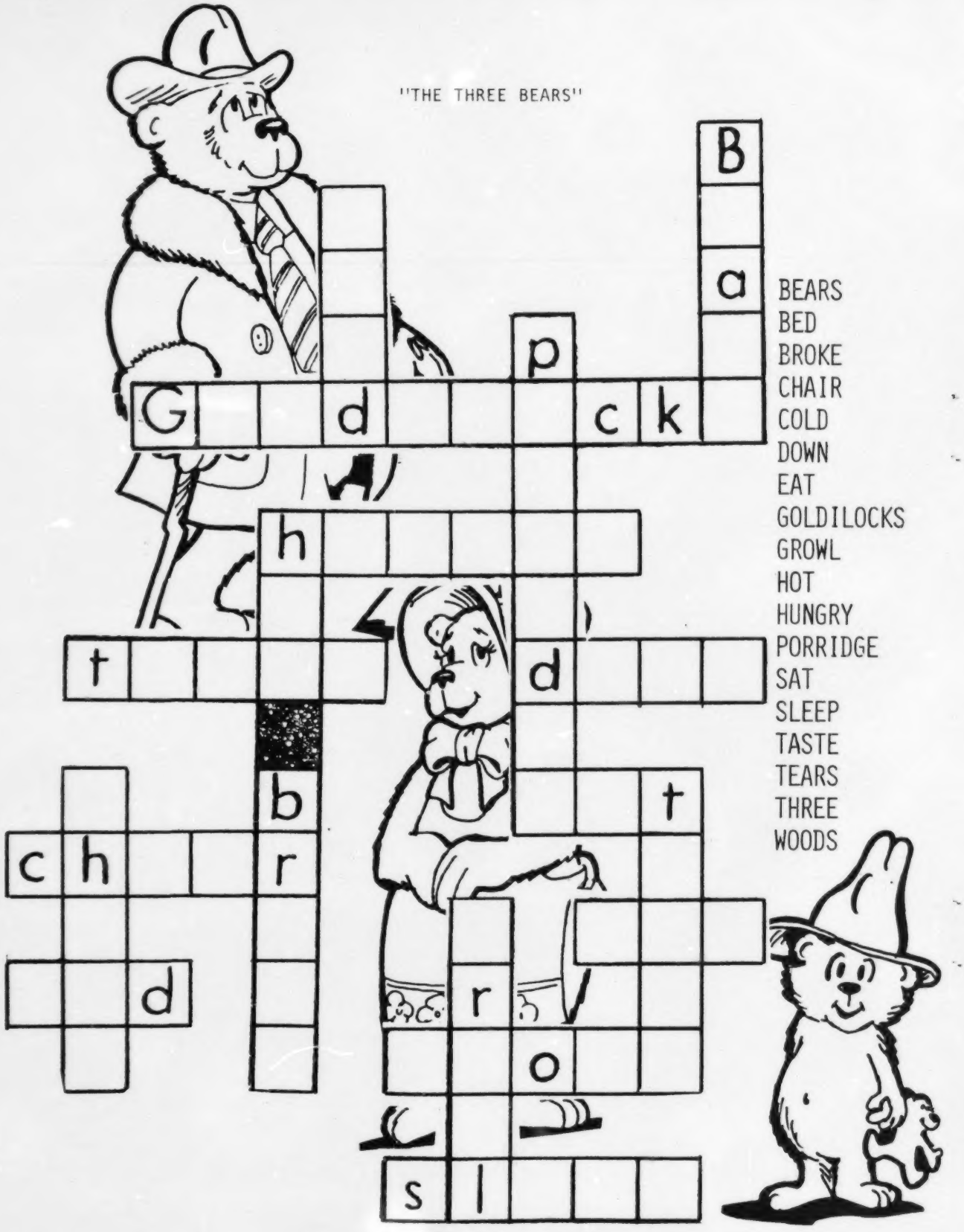
When the butterfly is thirsty the proboscis uncurls, when he's finished it rolls up out of his way. When this beautiful insect lands on a flower its feet taste the sweetness and tells the proboscis to unfold.

WHY DO MOSQUITOS BITE?

The male mosquito gets most of his juices from plants, but the female mosquito gets her nourishment from the blood of people and animals.

The mosquito uses its sharp beak to prick the skin of animals or people. Her mouth, which is a hollow tube, sucks up a couple of drops of blood like a straw.

A liquid in the mosquitos mouth prevents the blood from clotting. Most animals and people are allergic to the liquid which causes the skin to swell and itch.



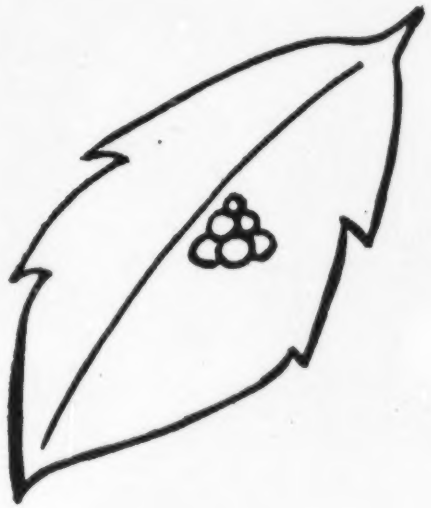
NOTE: Maybe you can learn to spell some of the words!

THE LIFE OF THE BUTTERFLY

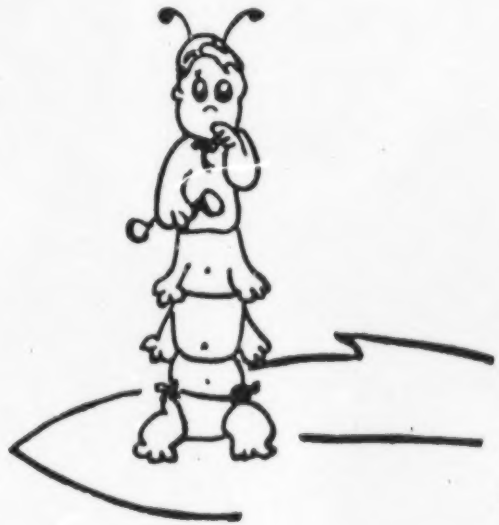
Directions: Have a discussion with the class on the life cycle of the butterfly. Then have them color and cut out the pictures and paste them in the correct order on the following page.

Garden Grove Unified School Dist.
Instructional Services Center

EGGS



BABY CATERPILLAR



-19-

ADULT CATERPILLAR

COCOON

BUTTERFLY

Life Cycle....

1

2

-20-

3

26

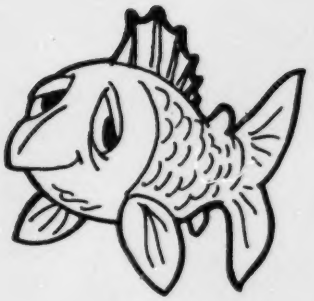
4

5

27

Swarms of minnows show their little heads,
Staying their wavy bodies 'gainst the streams,
To taste the luxury of sunny beams
Tempered with coolness. How they ever wrestle
With their own sweet delight, and ever nestle
Their silver bellies on the pebbly sand.
If you but scantily hold out the hand,
That very instant not one will remain;
But turn your eye, and they are there again.
The ripples seem right glad to reach those cresses,
And cool themselves among the em'rald tresses;
The while they cool themselves, they freshness give,
And moisture, that the bowery green may live.

John Keats

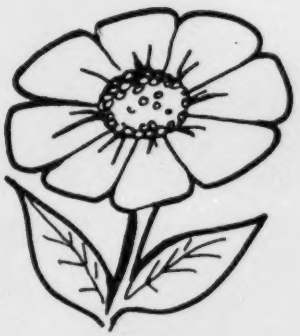


Lady-bird, lady-bird! Fly away home!
The field-mouse ' , gone to her nest,
The daisies have shut up their sleepy red eyes,
And the bees and the birds are at rest.

Lady-bird, lady-bird! Fly away home!
The glow-worm is lighting her lamp,
The dew's falling fast, and your fine speckled wings
Will flag with the close-clinging damp.

Lady-bird, lady-bird! Fly away home!
The fairy bells tinkle afar!
Make haste, or they'll catch you, and harness you fast
With a cobweb, to Oberon's car.

Caroline Southey

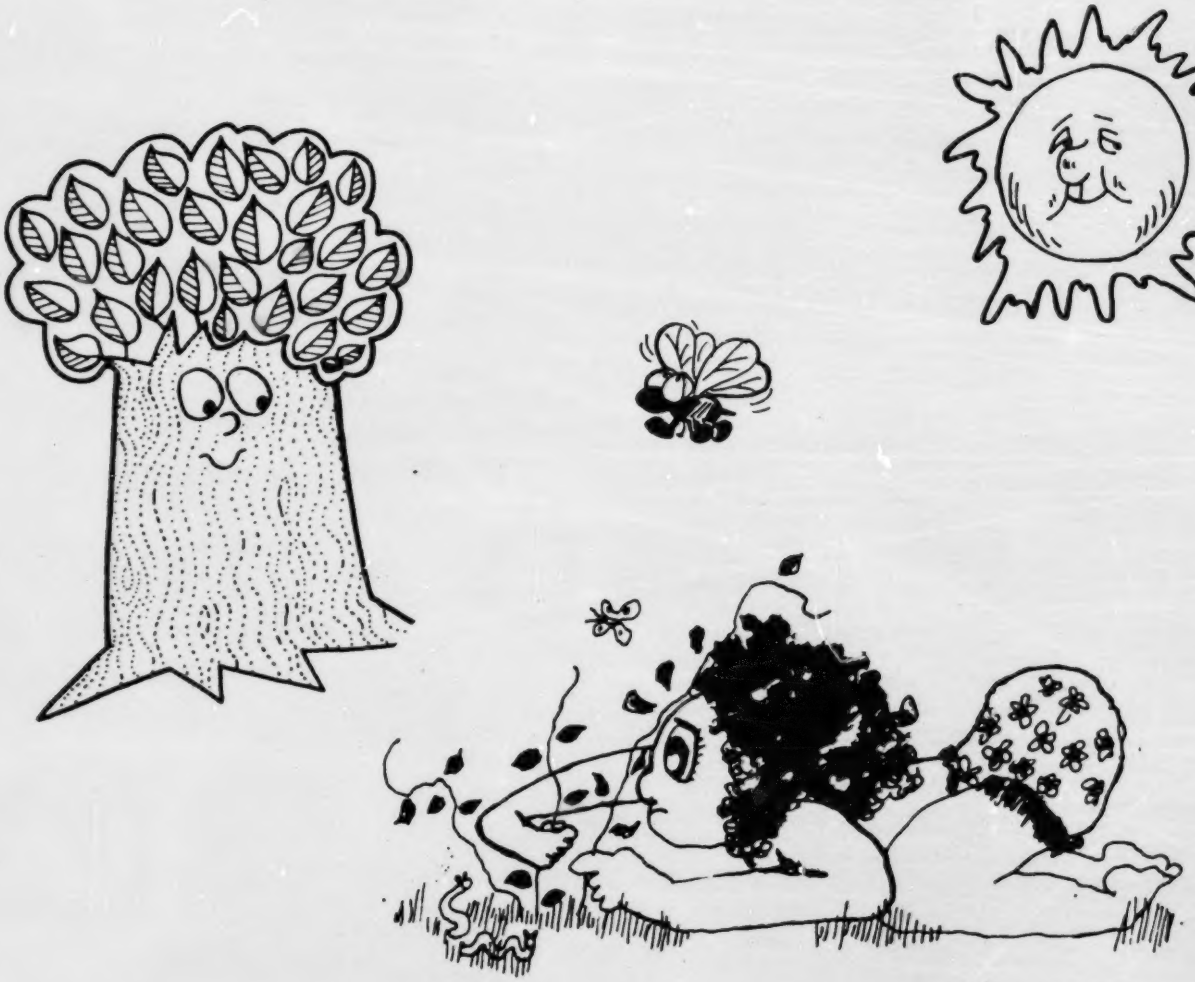


Nature Scavenger Hunt....

Need:

You need a list of nature items for each group of children. Use a picture of items for the younger children: Examples seed pod, bird feathers, leaves, bark, rocks, worms, soil.

Directions: Each group must go and collect items around the school yard or nearby park. Give a certain time limit. The group that returns with the most items wins. Each group can explain what and where they found their items.

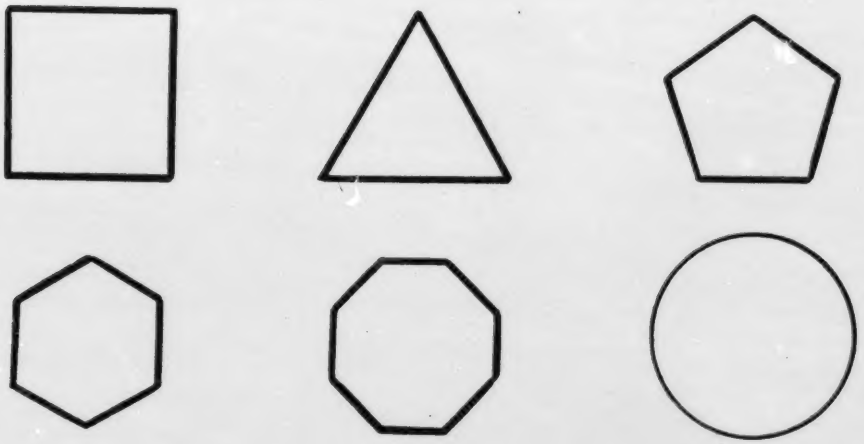


Gardens, flowers, and plant parts provide a variety of shapes.

Start your collection of flower shapes by going to a garden, finding the shapes and cutting them off with scissors. Make sure you have permission first.

Here are some easy flat shapes to look for. How many of these shapes can you find in nature?

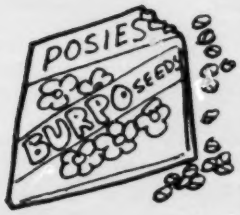
Finding Shapes in Nature....

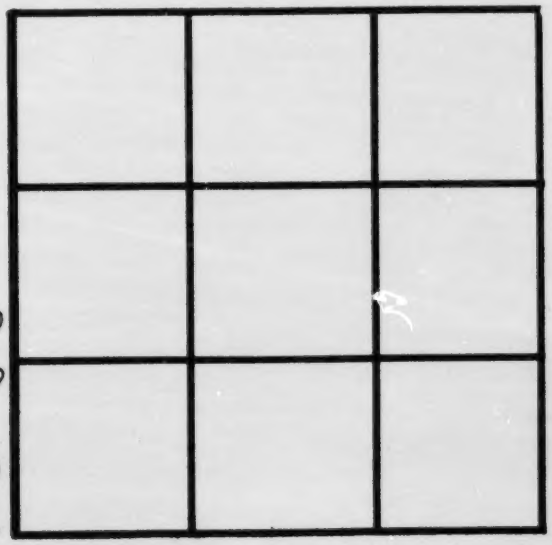


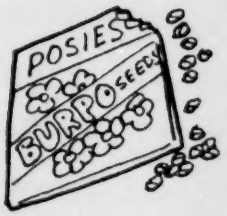
Bingo

Directions: Run bingo cards off on heavy paper, stick nature stickers in squares and arrange differently on each card, then laminate. Call picture name then child places marker on that picture. 1st person to get 3 in a row wins!

Need: Stickers dealing with the environment, eg: butterfly, bug, tree, leaf, flower, sky, sun, soil and Bingo Cards.



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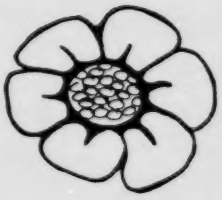
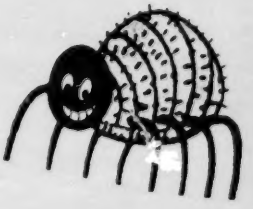
BURPO SEEDS





Birthday Bulletin Board....

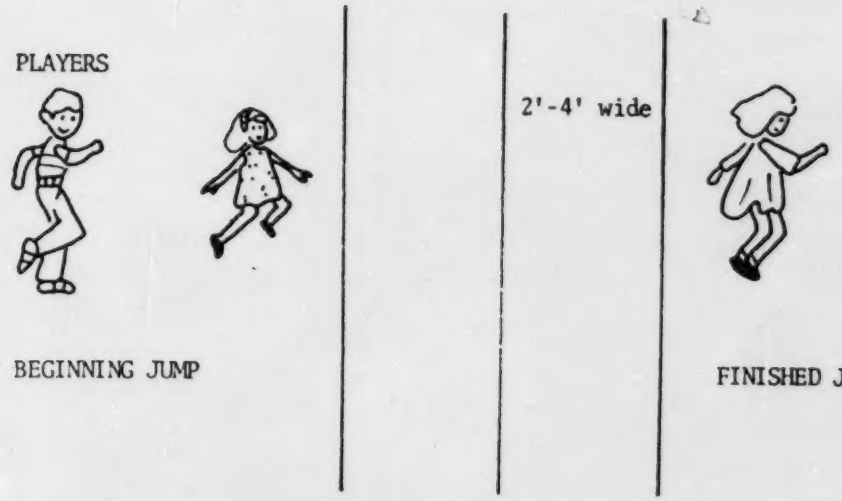
Cut out 12 different construction paper layers for a cake. Make each layer deep enough to allow the one under it to overlap it. Use several different colors and alternate them through the cake. Use symbols on the next page or have each child make their own each month that it is their birthday to decorate the cake. On the month of their birthday, their symbol, with their name and birthday on it, should be on top of the cake. When it is their birthday, sing Happy Birthday and let them remove their symbol. At the end of the month, remove the top layer and let the next month's birthday boys and girls decorate the cake.

NOTE: Alternate ideas, similarly make a birthday candle or make a birthday tree where there are 12 branches.

BIRTHDAY CAKE DECORATIONS

Children may cut these out or make their own. All children could make their birthday symbol the first week of school and they could be all around the cake on the bulletin board until it is their birthday month. Then they should adorn the cake.

CROSSING THE STREAM



TYPE: Skill game.

SKILLS: To precede jump with a short run.
One foot take-off.
To land on base of both feet with knees bent.

SUPPLIES: None.

AREA: A stream, marked off two to four feet wide.

NUMBER OF PLAYERS: 8 to 30.

RULES:

1. Children take turns jumping the stream, two to four feet wide. The stream is gradually widened.

2. Those failing to jump the brook get their feet wet and continue jumping at the width they missed until successful.

3. Be sure children precede jump with a short run, then a one foot take-off. They should land on both feet with knees bent.

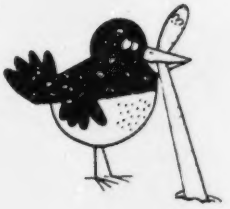
TEACHING SUGGESTION:

If the group is large or children are of varying ability, several streams may be kept going at the same time.

Soil Search.....

SOMETHING TO DO:

First get permission to dig up a small piece of lawn. Then with your classmates, measure off a square of lawn one foot square each side. Stand for a while and observe this sample of lawn. What different kinds of living things can you see?



Next, dig down about six inches. Carefully lift out your sample square of lawn. Put this sample in a large paper bag and take it to your classroom. Spread some newspapers on the floor. Then divide the square into several smaller samples.

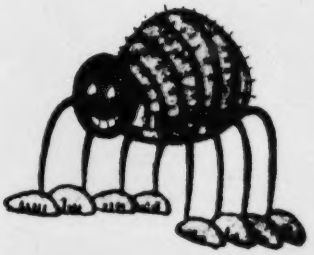
Carefully take one of the samples apart. Look for plants that are not grass plants. Use a magnifier to search for tiny lawn animals. List the number of different living things you find.

Make a list. Divide into teams.

Make a chart of what you found and discuss.

PLANTS
grass ~~THH~~ ~~THH~~ IIII
dandelion II
plantain I
clover II
unknown ~~THH~~ II

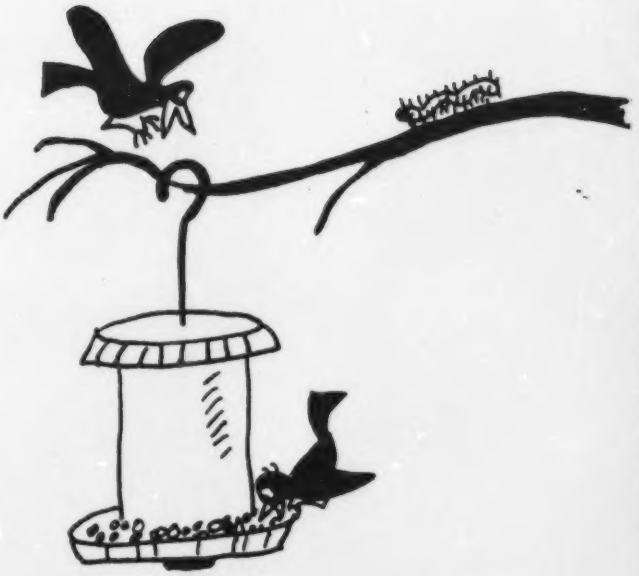
ANIMALS
earthworm III
ants ~~THH~~ IIII
spider III
snail II
beetle I
centipede I
unknown ~~THH~~ II

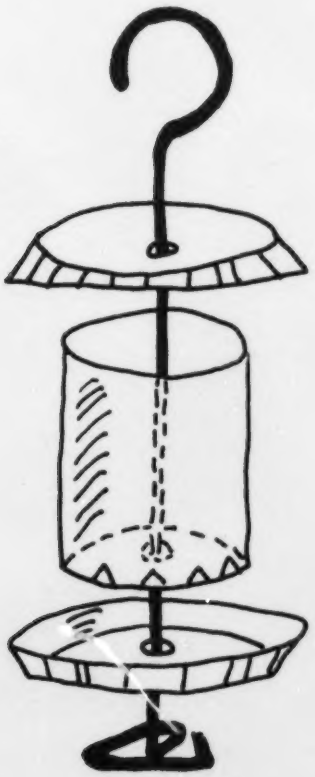


-29-

JUICE-CAN FEEDER

Let's make a gravity bird feeder that automatically supplies new seeds as the birds feed. Take a large empty juice can, two aluminum pie plates and a piece of coat-hanger wire. Poke a hole in the bottom of the juice can and with an opener, make a series of holes around the base of the can. Poke holes in the centers of the pie plates. Put a length of coat-hanger wire through the holes in the pie plates and juice can. Form a circle at the bottom of the wire on which the lower pie plate can rest firmly.





Now fill the can with birdseed and hang it from a branch of a tree where you can see it from your window.

The pie plate on top keeps the seeds from getting wet when it rains. The bottom plate holds the seeds and is a perch for the birds to set on as they feed.

As the birds eat the seeds from the holes in the base of the can and on the lower pie plate, the gravity will supply more seeds until the can is empty.

WHAT MAKES QUICKSAND?

Quicksand is made up of very smooth, fine rounded grains which forms on sand flats at the shore or at the bottom of streams or rivers which flow on top of bases of clay.

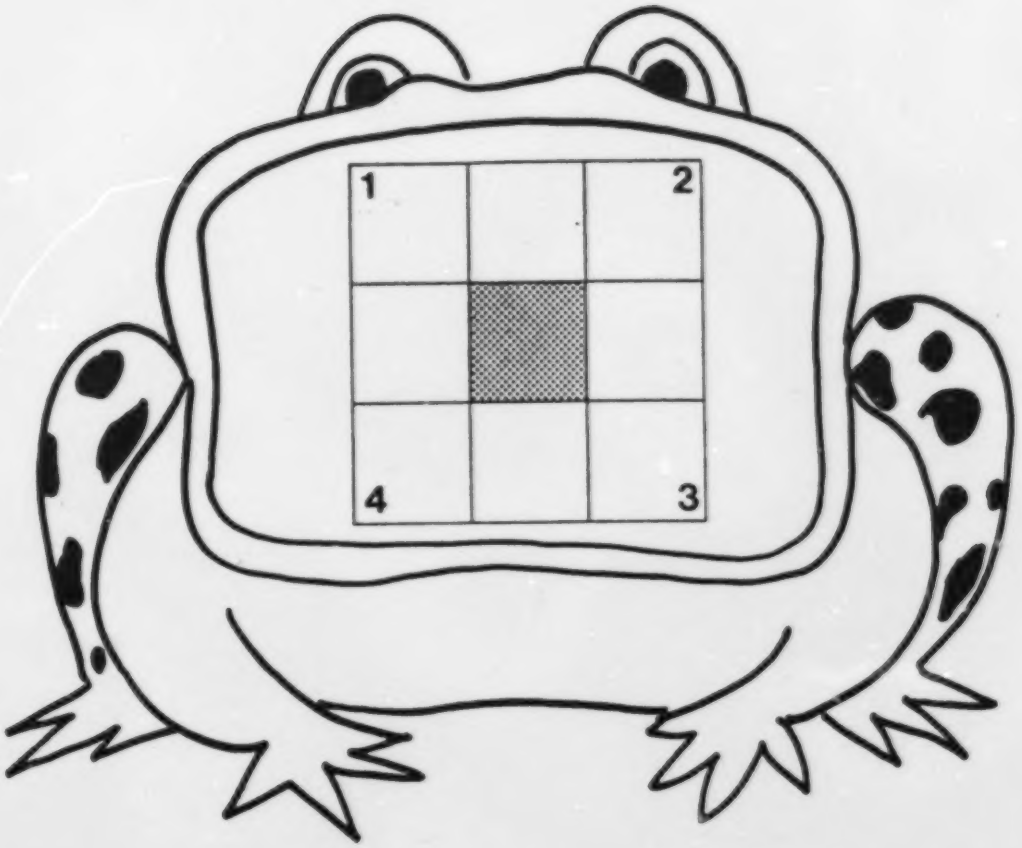
The sand moves in wavy patterns called swells. It does this because the sand is saturated with water. The water has no place to drain on the clay base.

Even though the sand and water mixture is very thick a person who falls into it can float on top by simply laying on his back with his arms outstretched.

Can you imagine.....in 1875 quicksand swallowed up an entire train in Colorado. It was never found even though probes were sent down 50 feet!

HOW TO MAKE YOUR OWN QUICKSAND

1. Make a hole in the bottom of a pail.
2. Stick a hose up through the hole and make it watertight.
3. Fill the pail 3/4 full with sand.
4. Place a heavy object on top of the sand. The object will stay put.
5. Turn on the hose so that a little water trickles up through the sand. The sand will swell and grains will put apart. When there is enough water to make the sand "Quick", the object will sink.
6. Turn off the water. The sand will settle and water will come to the top. The sand can now hold another heavy object. This is because the water is squeezed toward the top, and the grains of sand aren't pulled apart as much.



CAN YOU FOLLOW DIRECTIONS?

FIND THE NUMBERS AND FOLLOW THE DIRECTION OF THE ARROWS TO COMPLETE THE BOX.

1. → A FROG IS A GOOD _____.

2. ↓ A DIME IS _____ CENTS.

3. ← ICE IS _____ WARM.

4. ↑ PUT THE LID ON _____ OF THE BOX.

WORD BANK			
TEN	PAD	TOP	TAP
LOG	NOT	PAT	PET
PAL	PEN	PAN	TIP

Litter Collections

In many classrooms litter is a problem. A graph of the kinds of litter might help the children to understand the source of the problem. The children can collect litter from around the room and sort it by kind. For example, a graph with the categories paper, candy wrappers, broken pencils, and other might lead to some implications for the maintenance of a cleaner room.

LITTER COLLECTION										
PAPER										
CANDY WRAPPERS										
BROKEN PENCILS										
OTHER										

Students should also write down their discoveries: this type of approach integrates math, science, social science and language arts.

We picked up junk from the floors. Most of it was paper. We keep ripping it from our notebooks.

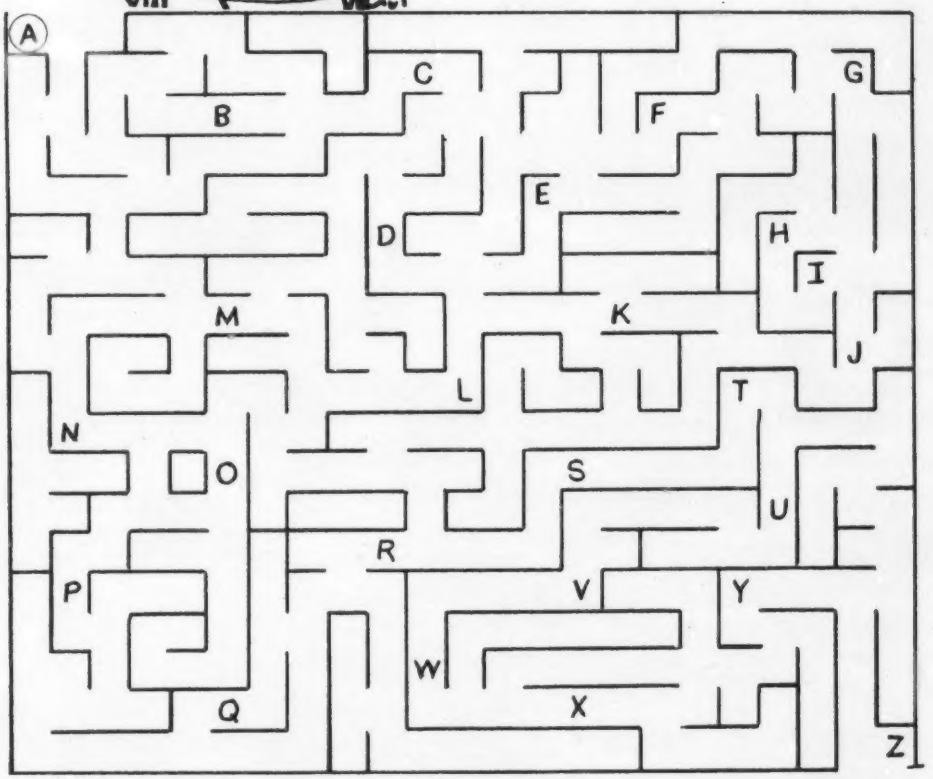
TEACHER SUGGESTION:

Use a large piece of tag board that has one inch squares or grid on the back side. Make a large graph for the whole classroom. Have students place their litter on it as they discover it. Paste it on. The teacher can then hold up their graph, and discuss the findings with everyone.

Early Bird....

Help Melvin the Mealworm escape from the early bird. Lead Melvin through the maze.

HINT: Follow the letters from A to Z and you will see how easy it can be.



Sunflowers....

The sunflowers in our garden
Have stems that are tall as stilts
And sunshiny blossom-faces
And dresses of leaves, like kilts.

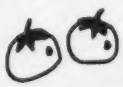
It's funny about the sunflowers.
You don't even know they're there,
Until some morning you notice
They're five feet up in the air.
And maybe a short time later;
You look as you wander by
And suddenly you see them standing
Eleven or twelve feet high.

The sunflower plants remind me
Of Amy and Joanie Brown,
Who probably do more growing
Than anyone else in town.
Their mother is just exhausted
From letting down hems each fall,
And can't understand the reason
Her daughters are both so tall.

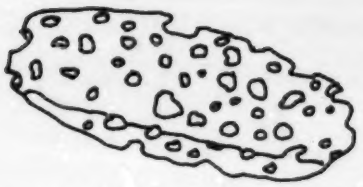
Although I would hate to tattle
On neighbors like Joan and Amy
(Because-if we had a battle-
Undoubtedly, they'd outweigh me)
I happen to know the reason
The two of them grow like weeds:
Whenever they're here each autumn,
They eat a few sunflower seeds.

By Kaye Starbird

RECIPE FOR TOMATO AND SUNFLOWER SEED SALAD

YOU NEED:

1 (8 oz.) container cottage cheese
4 ripe tomatoes, cut in wedges
4 tablespoons sunflower seeds
1 tablespoon minced parsley
salt and pepper

HOW TO: Mix sunflower seeds and parsley. Blend into cottage cheese; salt and pepper to taste. Scoop cottage cheese mixture onto tomato wedges. Healthy as well as good. Serves six.

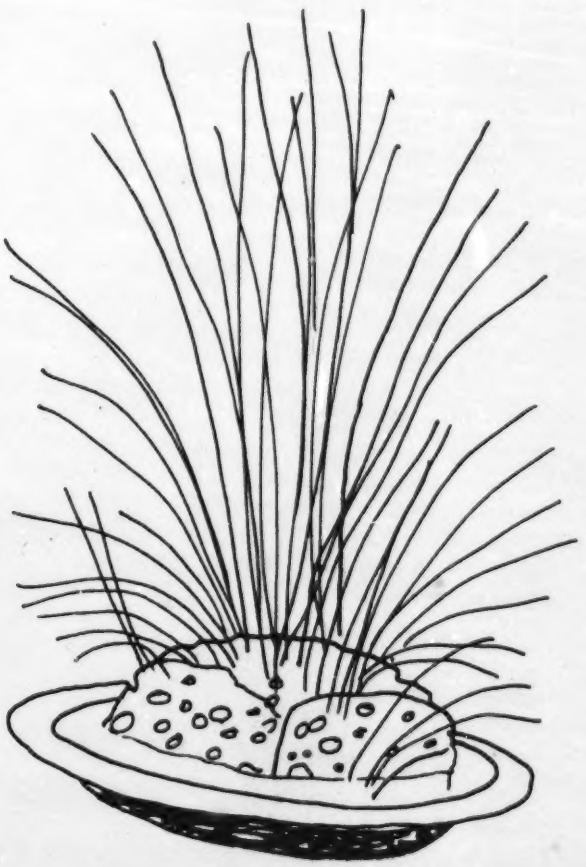


SPONGE GARDEN

A sponge is an ideal surface to grow seeds because of the many cavities which can hold water.

First soak the sponge and place it in a shallow dish of water. Sprinkle seeds on top. Grass, coleus, and any other small seeds will make an attractive display.

Water must be kept in the dish so the sponge will not dry out. The food stored in the seeds often will be used up as soon as leaves appear. Add liquid plant food to the water to supply the needed nutrients. You will be amazed at how tall your sponge garden can grow.



Every time I climb a tree
Every time I climb a tree
Every time I climb a tree
I scrape a leg
Or skin a knee
And every time I climb a tree
I find some ants
Or dodge a bee
And get the ants
All over me.

And every time I climb a tree
Where have you been?
They say to me
But won't they know that I am free
Every time I climb a tree?

I like it best
To spot a nest
That has an egg
Or maybe three.

And then I skin
The other leg
But every time I climb a tree
I see a lot of things to see
Swallows rooftops and TV
And all the fields and farms there be
Every time I climb a tree
Though climbing may be good for ants
It isn't awfully good for pants
But still it's pretty good for me
Every time I climb a tree.

David McCord

Story Starters....

Try these story starters as springboards for creative writing or for spontaneous speeches.

The snail that ran.
The cloud that couldn't cry.
If I were a kite.
My life as a school bus.
Why the sky is blue.
If I were invisible.

Stir up your own imagination and add to the list when used for creative writing, concentrate on originality and imagination rather than spelling, grammar, and handwriting.

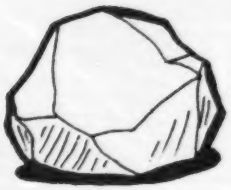
Spontaneous speeches are great time fillers for those five or ten extra minutes that crop up at the end of a lesson. Have a volunteer pick a story starter and begin. He gets to a crucial point, then chooses someone else to add to the story. Avoid the embarrassment that can come with a mental block, by not insisting that a story be completed. Nourish their imaginations, put your priority on originality, and you will see their self-confidence and imagination grow.

Nature Collage Field Trips

Need: Bubble Gum, piece of cardboard 8" x 10", yarn.

Directions: Take a nature walk in school yard or nearby park. Have discussion with children about things to look for in their walk. e.g., seed pods, feathers, leaves, litter, bird eggs or nests, etc.

When the child sees something that interests them they stick it on their cardboard with a piece of their gum. They may attach a piece of yarn to cardboard to hang their picture.



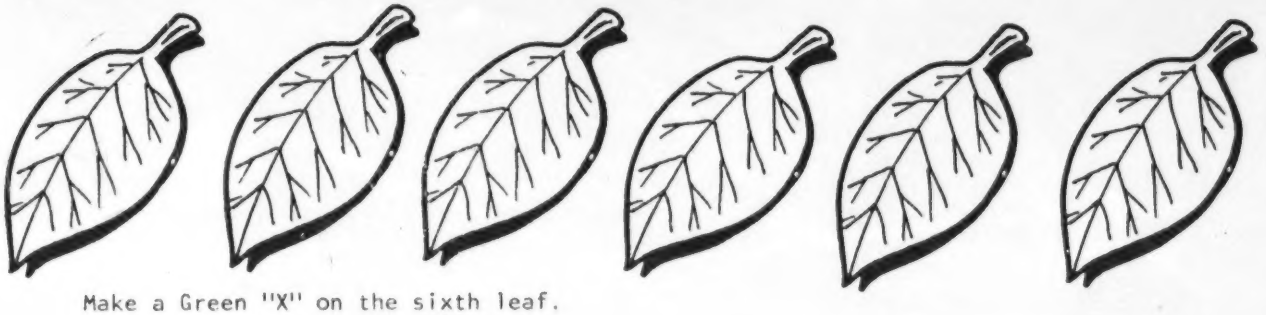
CAN YOU SOLVE THE RIDDLE?

What do you call insect trousers?

n	p	s
o	a	r
d	m	t

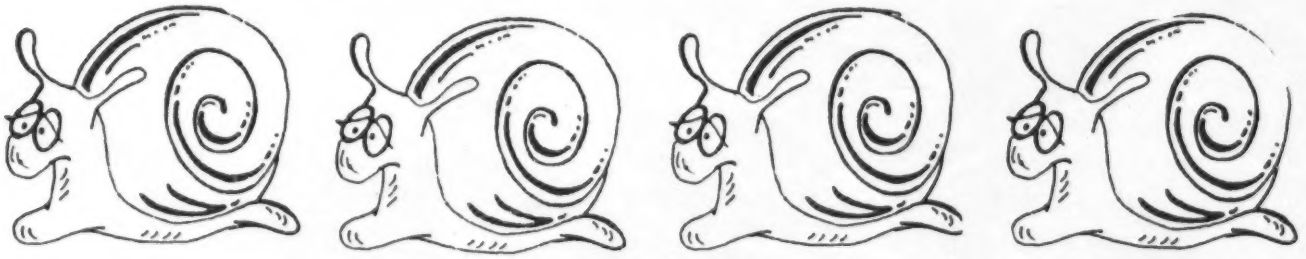
Following Directions.....

DIRECTIONS TO TEACHER: Read instructions aloud to the students.



Make a Green "X" on the sixth leaf.

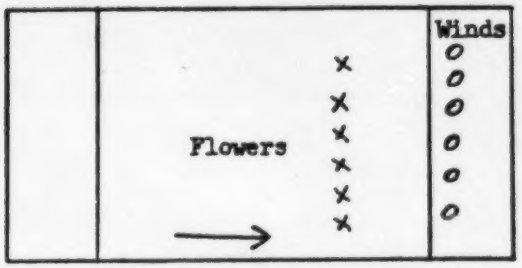
Color the third fish yellow.



Circle the first and fourth snail.

Put a brown box around the racoon in the middle.

Flowers and Wind...



SKILLS: Running, dodging

EQUIPMENT: None

NUMBER OF PLAYERS: Two equal groups of players

OBJECT OF THE GAME: For the flowers to keep from being caught by the wind

PROCEDURE:

The players are divided into two equal groups, each group having a goal marked off at opposite sides of the playground, with a long neutral space between them.

One group chooses the name of a flower which they represent, such as daisy, lily, lilac, etc. They then skip over near the goal line of the opposite group.

The opposite players representing the wind stand in a row back of their goal line, ready to run, and guess the name of the flower chosen by their opponents.

When the right flower is named, the group turns and runs home, the wind chasing them. Players caught by the wind before reaching their goal become prisoners and join the wind.

The remaining flowers repeat their play, taking a different name each time. This continues until all of the flowers have been caught. Each group may alternate in being flowers.

FLOWER POWER

Here is an experiment you can do with any kind of white flower. Follow the directions step by step below.

Step 1. You fill two small glasses with water and then put a couple of drops of Easter egg dye or food coloring into each glass. Any color will do - as along as each glass has a different color.

Step 2. With the help of your parents, gently split the stem of the flower to an inch or two from the petals. A fingernail usually works, but ask your parents to help if you use a knife or sharp scissors.

Step 3. Crush the bottom of the stem before putting the flower into the water. This makes it easier for the flower to "drink" the water. Put half of the stem in one glass and the other half of the stem in the other glass.

You will find that each side of the flower has turned the color of the water that its stem is sitting in after a few hours.

To see what happens, switch the stems around, putting them in each other's glass. Do the colors blend? Just think! You may create the first olive green carnation - just to match your complexion!

Sandcast a Footprint .....

The beach, a sandbox, or on your portable sand slate are all great places to do sandcasting! You will need:

plaster of Paris (buy a 5 pound or 2 kilogram bag at a hardware store)
a large coffee can (2 pound or 1 kilogram size)
a stick that you can throw away
a measuring cup
water

Dampen and pack down firmly an area of sand larger than your foot. Make your footprint in it about 1-1/2 inches deep. Pour 2 cups of water and the bag of plaster of Paris together and stir with a stick. The mixture should be the texture of a thick milkshake. Pour slowly and gently into the footprint right away as the mixture will harden rapidly.

The plaster should feel cool and hard and be ready to lift off in about an hour. Brush loose sand off leaving a thin layer of sand on.

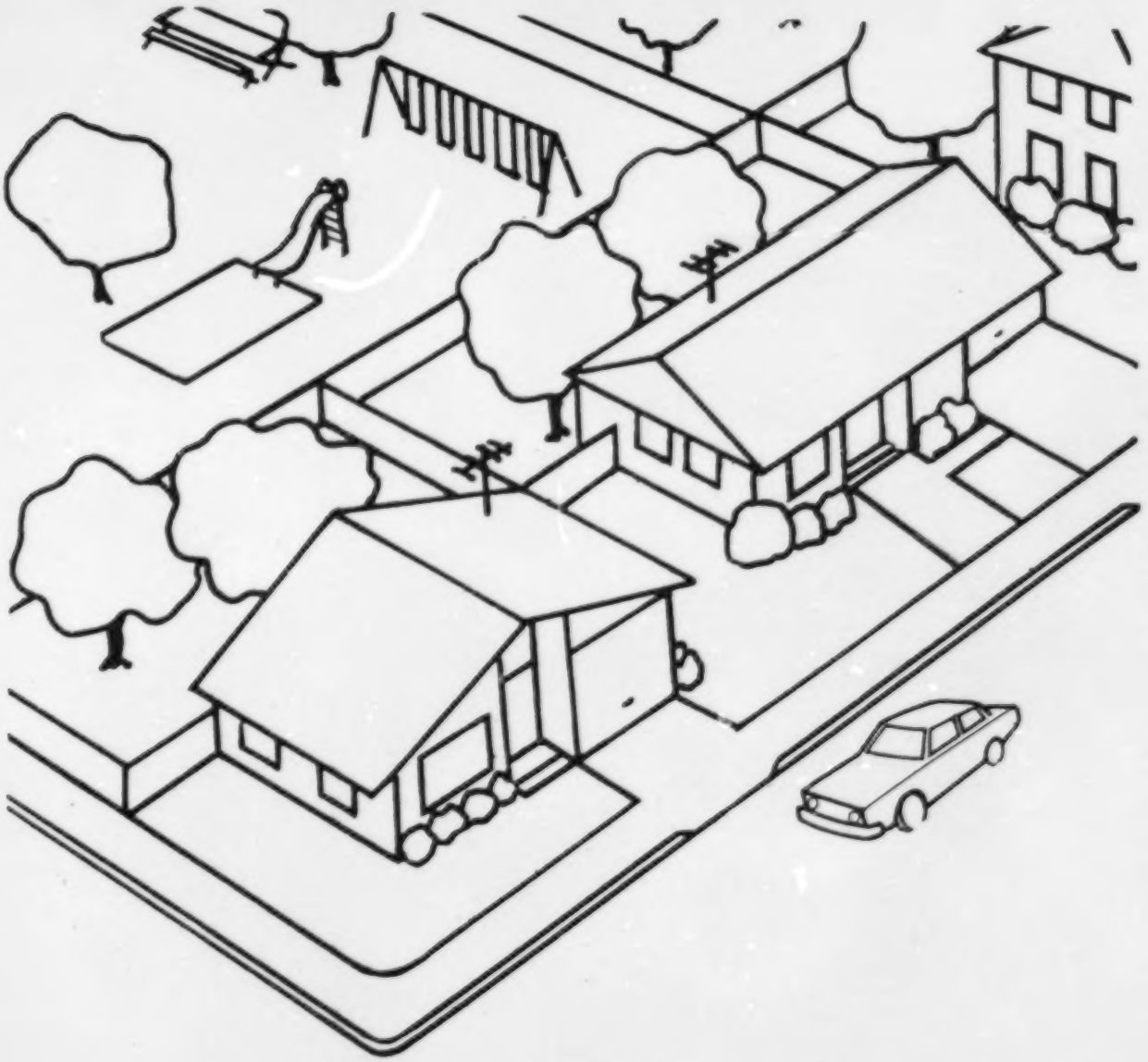
The same method can be used to make fossils with shells and bones, handprints, your name, crazy statues, and giant footprints.

Rhymes

Words rhyme when they sound alike at the end. Practice ryhming words by repeating the ending sounds of the words below.

seed	bug	snail	sun

Your Neighborhood.....

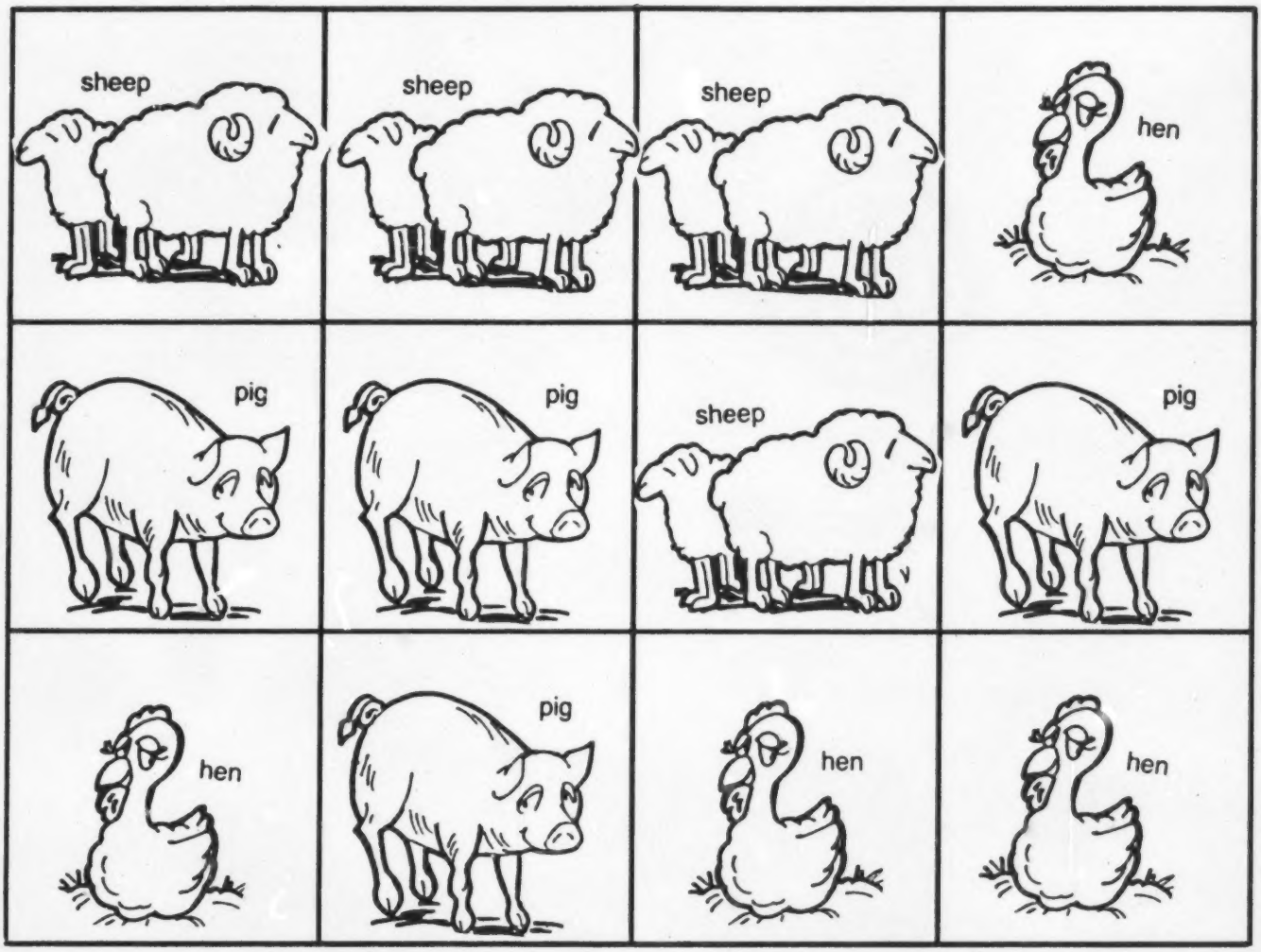


YOU NEED: 1. Large piece of paper. 2. Crayons.

Draw a picture of your street-include everything you can remember, trees, fences, houses, walks.

OR

Class could make a map of where each child lives. Children might discover they live by each other, or by the same landmark.



THE BEST ANIMALS AT THE COUNTY FAIR GET A BLUE RIBBON, BUT SOMEONE MIXED UP ALL THE ANIMALS. CAN YOU HELP THE JUDGES PUT THE RIBBONS IN THE RIGHT PLACE. WITH YOUR BLUE CRAYON MAKE AN "X" ON THE ANIMAL THAT IS DIFFERENT IN EACH ROW.

County Fair.....

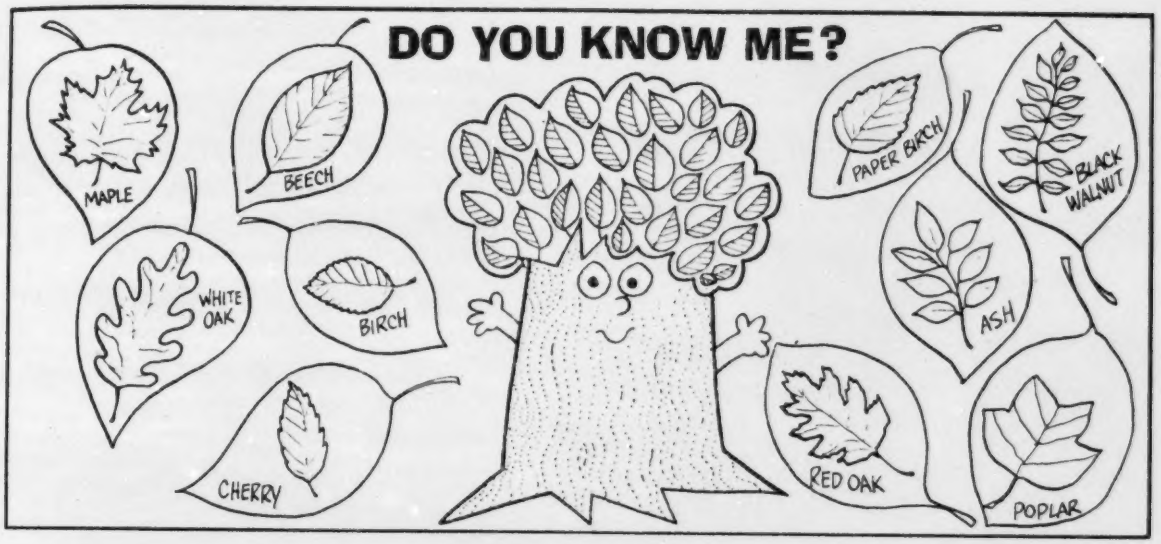
CAN SHOELACES DRINK WATER?

Absolutely yes. Find out by doing this experiment. Get three different shoelaces, a thin one, a fat one and a medium one. At least one 100% cotton shoelace should be used. Put each end in a bowl of water. Take a separate jar lid and lay the other end of each shoelace in it. All the lids should be the same size .

Which shoelace fills a lid with water fastest?

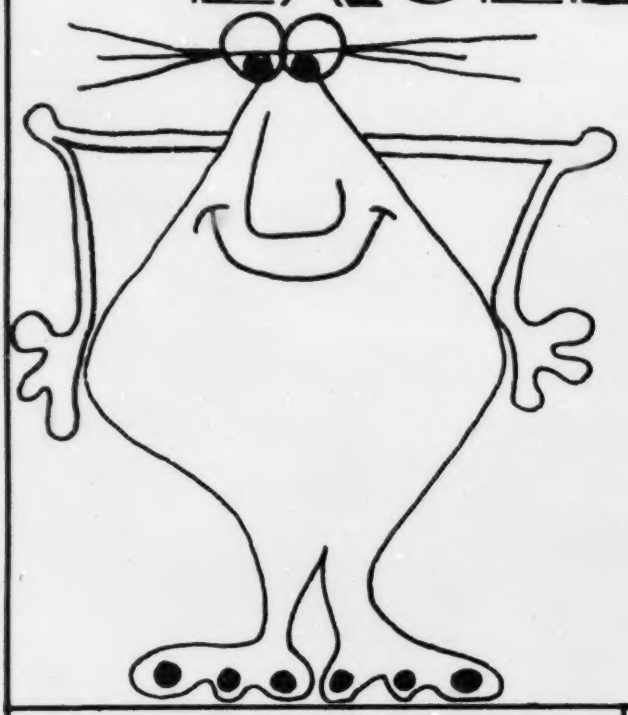
MAKE AN AUTOMATIC PLANT WATERER

What can we do with a thirsty shoelace? Let's make an automatic plant waterer. First pick out a plant growing in a small pot. Then push one end of your thirstiest shoelace about 1 inch down in the soil and firmly pack soil around it. Fill a pint jar with water and put the other end of the shoelace in it. Lastly make sure the water level in the jar is a couple of inches higher than the pot. The shoelace will do the rest!



Take a walk around the neighborhood or take a trip to the park to help your students recognize the trees common to your area. The students can collect a good sampling of specimens such as leaves, bark or seed pods. When you return to the classroom, the youngsters can sort the leaves and pick the best specimens of each type to mount on construction paper leaves. Each mounted specimen is labeled and pinned to the display along with Martha Tree and the caption. Be certain to choose a cheery color background paper for the board and use the display as a working reference throughout the unit. Martha Tree is cut from tagboard, painted with tempera and garnished with multicolor tissue paper leaves that are glued in place.

EXCELLENT



To _____

for your outstanding work in Science!

_____

GOOD

For you, _____

you successfully completed 15 science experiments

_____

GREAT

To _____

because you successfully completed 20 science experiments

_____

Compiled by: Ann Dale and Dee Ann Lantz, OASIS Consultants,
Kern County Superintendent of Schools Office.